

They release into the synaptic cleft.

As they move toward the presynaptic terminal, they are released into the synaptic cleft. They then bind to the postsynaptic terminal.

When they bind to the postsynaptic terminal, they cause the release of neurotransmitters into the synaptic cleft.

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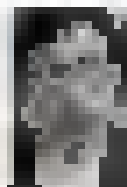
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George Washington

1732–1799
1732–1799
1732–1799

John Adams



John Adams

1735–1803
1735–1803
1735–1803

Thomas Jefferson



Thomas Jefferson

1743–1826
1743–1826
1743–1826

James Madison



James Madison

1751–1836
1751–1836
1751–1836

George Washington (1732–1799)

George Washington was the first President of the United States. He was a military leader and a statesman. He was born in 1732 and died in 1799.

John Adams (1735–1803)

John Adams was the second President of the United States. He was a lawyer, a diplomat, and a statesman. He was born in 1735 and died in 1803.

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson was the third President of the United States. He was a lawyer, a diplomat, and a statesman. He was born in 1743 and died in 1826.

James Madison was the fourth President of the United States. He was a lawyer, a diplomat, and a statesman. He was born in 1751 and died in 1836.

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Section 10.1: The Nervous System

Objectives



Key Terms

- Neuron
- Glial cell
- Myelin sheath

Activities



Key Terms

- Neuron
- Glial cell
- Myelin sheath

Assessment



Key Terms

- Neuron
- Glial cell
- Myelin sheath

Summary

The nervous system is the body's communication system. It consists of the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves. The brain is the control center, and the spinal cord is the main pathway for information. Peripheral nerves connect the brain and spinal cord to the rest of the body.

The nervous system is divided into the central nervous system (CNS) and the peripheral nervous system (PNS). The CNS includes the brain and spinal cord. The PNS includes all the other nerves. The PNS is further divided into the somatic nervous system, which controls voluntary movements, and the autonomic nervous system, which controls involuntary functions.

The nervous system is made up of neurons and glial cells. Neurons are the cells that transmit information. Glial cells are the cells that support neurons. The myelin sheath is a layer of tissue that covers the axon of a neuron. It helps to insulate the axon and speed up the transmission of information.

The nervous system is responsible for many functions, including thinking, feeling, and moving. It also controls the body's internal organs. The nervous system is a complex system, and it is still being studied. Scientists are learning more about how the nervous system works and how it can be treated. This knowledge can help us to better understand ourselves and to improve our lives.

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